

subscribers authorised by
the late George Garret, of
county, will sell at Public Auction
Monday of December next, in
Leesburg, his

CT OF LAND,

oth sides of Goose Creek, in

, and running from thence to

own; containing about five

acres, most of which has been

ots, and since leased for lives

f years; from the peculiarities

of this land, and its

for the improving state of

that is taking place in this

it is hoped that it will be

worth the attention of those

to vest their money in landed

the third of the purchase money

ire on the day of sale, the

two thirds to be paid by two

ments; six per cents of the

U. States will be taken in

one half of the two delayed

at its current value, in the

commercial towns, or bonds

personal security and mortgages

red to secure the payments.

Mathias, living in Leesburg,

of this County, has a plat

and will survey or show any

those who wish it, they pay

ces for so doing.

DON CARTER, Junr.

omas L. Lee.

County, August 20. to

be Rented,

ouse in which I now

I have a lease for upwards

from this time; the situa-

ce and the House commodious

ly to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

et, June 19. to

ERTISEMENT.

ay the 18th day of No-

fair, if not the next fair

be exposed to Sale, upon the

in the town of Alexandria,

ng parcels of Ground, late the

John Fitzgerald, deceased

to the directions of his Will

ment of his debts,

cel of Land lying up-

of Union street, and to the north

being a wharf or made ground,

re is a Frame Warehouse; it

ed together or laid off into con-

accommode purchases. This

to an annual rent of 91. 17s. 6d.

of a Brewery, com-

ales Brewery, with all the ne-

nts and Utensils for carrying on

the Ground appertaining to

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BOSTON, Oct. 29.

Arrived in the outer harbor, ship Sampson, —, London 34 days from land; brig Ranger, Nickels, Sicily, 86 days. Capt. Nickels, Aug. 23, off Malaga, fell in with a Swedish convoy of 39 sail, one frigate and several armed ships. The Commodore politely sent his boat on board, and offered protection through the Gut—accepted the offer. Two Americans were in the fleet, viz. brig Industry, Wilson of Charlestown, bound into Gibraltar for provisions; and the Sally, Barry, from Allentown for Philadelphia. Aug. 27, Gibraltar bearing W. 12 or 14 leagues, saw 28 sail of Americans bound up the Mediterranean; spoke, Oct. 15, lat. 42, 38, long. 55, ship Hempden from Boston for Amsterdam.

NEW-YORK, November 1.

Entered, brig Barque Thomas Gordon, Brayden, Madeira; Spanish ship Havanna, —, Havanna; English Snow Anna, —, St. Johns, (N. B.) brigs Independence, Taffany, Amsterdam; Dispatch, Drawns, St. Ubes; Tryall, Mitchell, Savannah; Margaret, Miller, Greenock; Enterprise, Ferrol, Baltimore; Anna Maria, Hand, Savannah; Friends Adventure, Noble, Cape Francois; Quantibaycock, —, Port Republican; Hannah, —, ditto. Charlestown Packet, Moores, Charleston; schrs. Triton, Francis, Antigua, Generous Friends, Chapman, Jamaica, via. Exuma; Sparrow, Luck, Frederickburg; Lydia, —, Jamaica; Mary, Vad Derhill, Windsor, (N. S.) Betsey, Johnson, Washington, (N. C.) Virginia, Edwards, Baltimore; Tryall, Boush, Virginia; Speedwell, Fleetwood, Frederickburg; Sarah, —, Plymouth, (N. C.) Nancy, Ross, Edenton, (N. C.) Ann Rebecca, Werth, Virginia; Betsey, Gilbert, Edenton, (N. C.) Henry, Parkhead, Baltimore; Brothers, Paisly, Edenton, (N. C.) Charming-Mary, Potter, Norfolk; Lynefs, Seaman, Richmond; Atalanta, Hansley, Edenton, (N. C.) William and Mary, Fitch, Frederickburg; Experiment, Follin, ditto. Maryland, —, Baltimore; Pearl, Packer, Richmond; Volunteer, —, Curacao; sloop Nancy, Smith, Virginia; Mary, Carter, Frederickburg; Prosperity, Pintard, Alexandria; Sally, Townsend, Wilmington, (N. C.) Sally, Forbes, do. Rover Fairwith, Georgetown, (S. C.) Betsey, Carter, Norfolk; Independence, Herbert, do. Warwick, Gordon, Indian River; Astrea, Johnson, —.

Cleared, ships Hiram, French, Jamaica, Cora, Bourne, Gibraltar and Cadiz, schrs. Eagle, Troup, America, Phebe, Merrit, St. Johns; Joseph & Lois, Bain, Yarmouth; sloop Enterprise, Frith, Bermuda.

The schooner Katy, Lee, Master, from Wilmington (N C) was cast away on Friday morning last, at 1 o'clock, on Bar-nagat shoals; a small part of her cargo was saved.

Arrived since our last

The English Barque, Thomas Gordon, captain Brayden, in 40 days from Madeira. Left there ship Polly, Webb, to sail in 10 days for Teneriffe; brig Abigail, of Portland, to sail in 3 or 4 days for Norfolk; brig Lima, to sail the next day after capt. B. for that port. The schooner Sally, Smith, of Portland, had just arrived.

Schooner Triton, Francis, 28 days from Antigua. Left there, ships Eunice, of Newburyport; —, Morton, do. schr. Washington, just arrived from Boston; sloops Polly of Glastonbury; Dove, Hatch, do. brig Sampson, Dickenfon, Saybrook; schooner Two Brothers of Newbern; and a number of others, just arrived, names not recollect. October 22, in lat. 37, 20, long. 54, 30, lost a boy, named John Morgan, overboard. In lat. 33, 36, spoke schooner Betsey bound to Plymouth; had carried away her mast head. In lat. 35, spoke schooner Perseverance, Saunders, bound to leeward. Flour at Antigua 10 dollars per barrel; pork 22, and beef 16.

Brig Dispatch, Drawns, 40 days from St. Ubes. Dft there, ship Baltic, Blount, for Portsmouth, N. H. ship Patriot, for do. ship Four Friends, White, for Philadelphia; and ship Venus for New Bedford. Sept. 28, in lat. 41, long. 30, spoke a dismasted Portuguese ship, bound from the Brazil to Oporto. Oct. 16, spoke ship Hampden, out 5 days from Boston, bound to Amsterdam. Oct. 30, spoke ship De'aware, out 4 hours from New York, bound to Greenock.

Ship Mary, Taylor, 73 days from Bar-

celona, from Gibraltar in 62 days. Left at Gibraltar, brig Industry, Wilson of Charlestown; ship William & Jane, Butler, do. brig Angenora, Shoemaker, for Liverpool, ship Philadelphia, Hazard, for Philadelphia; ship St. Helena, Fames, for Boston; Sally, M'Intosh, for Salem; brig Lucy, White, for Malaga; brig Eliza, Hass, for do. schr. —, Mumfield, do. do. Oct. 16, lat. 42, 9, long. 60, spoke ship Bristol Packet, from Norfolk for Bristol, 9 days out,

Brig Margaret, Miller, 42 days from Greenock. Left there ship Draper, Taylor, of this port. In lat. 43, 30, long. 63, 30, spoke ship James, out 4 days from Boston for Corunna. In lat. 45, long. 55, spoke ship —, Atkins, out 53 days from Hull, for Philadelphia.

November 2.

Entered, brig Julian, Higby, Richmond; schrs. William, White, Trinidad; Nancy, Parker, Jamaica; Henrietta, Burkdale, Baltimore; Harlequin, Peterburgh (Virg.) Clarity, Scott, Edenton, (N. C.) Eagle, Picket, Virginia; Republican, Blunt, do. Elly, Ingley, do. Anna Rebecca, Walker, do. Ashey, Newton, Otricoke; sloop Astrea, Johnson, Exuma.

Cleared, ship New York Packet, Webb, Bristol; sloop Falmouth, Curtis, St. Andrews.

Arrived since our last,

Ship L'Havanna, Caverne (mentioned yesterday) in 21 days from Havanna, bound to Nantz with a cargo of 1600 boxes of sugars, but put in here in distress, having carried away her fore and main-topmasts on Friday night at 11 P. M. in a severe gale of wind. Left at Havanna, brig Fay and ship American Packet, both of New York. Off Cape Hattera, in lat. 34, spoke schr. Regulator, Hull, of this port, bound from Charlestown to Bolton, out 30 days. Off Barnegatt, saw a large ship under jury-masts, standing in; could not learn her name.

Schr. Nancy Parker, from Savanna la Mar, last from Black River, Jam. Left at Savanna la Mar the ship Charlotte, Godfrey, of New London, to sail in a few days. The ship Caledonia, Dixon, of N. York, after being loaded, was condemned at Savanna la Mar for want of a register and other papers. Flour, 10 dollars per barrel, pork 18, beef 12, staves 45 per 1000, Albany boards 47, potatoes 3 per barrel, butter 3 bits a pound, hog-lard 3 do. Left at Black River one schr. belonging to Savanna; markets dull there. Oct. 22, lat. 32, 25, long. 73, 34, spoke brig Susanna, Webb, bound from Denmark to Norfolk, out 85 days, short of provisions; two days before, had carried away her fore yard and main-topmast in a severe gale of wind from the N. E.

[The following article is translated for the N. York Mercantile Advertiser, from the Official Gazette of St. Domingo. It contains some regulations recently adopted for the government of the colony; and we presume, will be interesting to many of our readers.]

The General in Chief, considering that the citizens who possess landed property, commercial or mechanical, being more particularly interested in the observance of order, owe to their country and to themselves to bear arms for the maintenance of public tranquility and the protection of property; that in the colonies where every one is attached to occupations or to a profession which absorbs all his time, the citizens cannot be called to a permanent military service, but only to a temporary concurrence with the troops of the line, orders as follows:

There shall be formed at the Cape a National Guard composed of a company of Grenadiers, a company of Chasseurs, eight companies of Fusiliers forming a battalion, and two companies of Dragoons.

The Commandant of the place shall cause a list to be made out of all the citizens who are to bear arms. In that list shall be comprised the following denomination of citizens of all colours from the age of 16 years to 50:

1. Owner or tenant of an habitation of 50 carreaux at least, or a house at the Cape bringing an income equivalent to 700 francs.

2. A Merchant.

3. A retailer, paying house rent of at least 500 francs a year.

4. The principal of a work shop. Journeymen who are necessitated to work for their living, they and their family are not to make a part of the National Guard.

The above mentioned list is to be closed on the 24th of Sept. and immediately laid

before the General in Chief.

The chief of battalion, TOUARD, is named commandant of the National Guard at the Cape.

After the formation of the National Guard, and of the review made of it by the General in Chief, every individual not belonging thereto, & at whose house there shall be found arms or ammunition, shall suffer death.

The National Guard shall not furnish for the ordinary service more than a fifteenth part of its force. In extraordinary cases it shall be entirely at the disposal of the Commandant of the place. In such cases the cavalry may be employed out of the city. The infantry can in no case be employed but within the city or its precincts.

This arrette is common to all the towns and parishes wherever the general divisions commandants shall judge it expedient to apply the same.

At the Cape and at Port au Prince only, the commandants, adjutant-majors, & adjutants of the National Guard shall have a right to receive pay or rations. The General in Chief will grant honorable rewards to the citizens of the National Guard who shall have distinguished themselves by good services or brilliant actions.

The national guard being armed for the defence of property, they cannot be displaced from the territory of their communes. In case of invasion by the enemy they shall unite with the nearest armed force. When tranquility prevails, they shall only be subjected to the service of inspection.

PROCLAMATION.

The Captain-General of Guadalupe and its dependencies, to the army of Guadalupe and to the inhabitants of the colony.

Death has just snatched from us General Richepanse; he who had preserved the colony of Guadalupe from the rebels, and added new laurels to those which he had gathered on the field of Hohenlinden. The brave men whom he had commanded, & whom he had uniformly led to victory, regret in him a friend, who had ever given them an example of ever military virtue; while the inhabitants of this colony, who have so long suffered under the system of usurpation, will weep for him who wou'd have restored them to happiness and prosperity.

Recalled by the First Consul to the duties of Captain-General of Guadalupe, I was more than satisfied with the reparation made to the legitimate authority; and I was about resigning my authority into the hands of General Richepanse, when death deprived us of him.

In this painful situation, and consulting only my duties, I have determined to retain the authority confided to me by the First Consul. With the aid of the army I feel certain of fulfilling all his intentions, and of preserving the peace of the colony, which is no longer in a state of siege.

Citizen Lescallier will perform all the duties of Colonial Prefect, conformably to the decree of the 26 Germinal, year 9, and will maintain order in all parts of the administration. Thus, let all the citizens rest assured, that the valor of the army will secure to them repose and tranquility. A wise organization will repair the ravages of that war to which our success has put an end; for myself, I shall be satisfied, if I can unite all minds and all hearts, in cherishing the principles of the government delegated to me. — LA CROSSE.

Discourse pronounced by General La Crose at the tomb of the general in chief Richepanse, translated from the official papers of Guadalupe.

GENERALS, COMMANDERS, OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS,

This day is to all of us a day of sorrow. He who had constantly conducted you to victory, general Richepanse—is no more! but his actions, his courage, and his zeal for the glory of the republic, will make him live eternally in the heart of every Frenchman.

You who have followed him to the field of honor, and who have partaken his dangers, you have seen him at Hohenlinden pierce the enemies' battalions, uniting the coolness of reflection with the impetuosity of courage, and by the boldest manœuvres gain and partake with you one of the most brilliant portions of the glory of that memorable day.

Even with deeds like these he was not satisfied, but came with you to conquer

the colony of Guadalupe, to restore it to the dominion of France, and to avenge on the audacious rebels the legitimate authority they had despised. It is by his talents and your bravery that he has tranquilized Guadalupe, and restored to the wretched inhabitants the hope of regaining their ancient prosperity.

Honored with the confidence of the First Consul, I shall find in fulfilling my duties as captain general, the double satisfaction of rendering justice to your military virtues, your love of discipline, and at the same time of making you witnesses of my zeal for the public good.

LA CROSSE.

November 3.

One of the most alarming fires that has ever happened in this city, within our recollection, broke out last evening, between 8 & 9 o'clock, in a stable in Bridge-street, between Whitehall & Broad-streets, almost surrounded with wooden buildings. The wind blowing fresh from the south-west, the devouring element made its way through Bridge-street into Stone-street with incontrollable fury; and in less than an hour and a half the whole block, consisting of about 50 buildings, mostly dwelling houses, were either burnt, pulled down, or gutted. Pieces of shingles, in a light blaze, were carried in every direction by the wind, frequently lodging on the roofs of houses at the distance of half a mile from the scene of conflagration and threatened destruction to a great part of the city.

We are unable at present to state either the origin of the fire, or the extent of the injury individually or collectively sustained, as the flames were not entirely got under when this paper was put to press.

Amongst the sufferers, a list of whom we were not able to procure last evening, were Mr. A. Carroll, Col. Boyd, Mr. Peter Mesier, Mr. James Cheetham, Mr. Rynier Suydan, and Mr. Cammeyer, a Baker, whose situation is peculiarly distressing, having a wife and ten small children, one of them at the breast, and having lost all his property, the whole earnings of his whole life. The uncommon distress to which himself and his family are reduced, will, we trust, awaken the benevolence of our fellow-citizens.

We continue to receive very distressing accounts of the situation of St. Domingo. The following particulars are communicated to us by a respectable merchant of this city, who received them per the brig Hannah, in a letter from his correspondent at Port Republican, dated 29th September.

"Such is our present situation (which certainly cannot last long) that the consumption of merchandise is confined within the boundaries of the city, the outside being entirely in a state of insurrection. For self-preservation we are compelled to perform very hard service, and are now employed in doing the severest duties of a soldier, at the same time that we are crushed with imposts. The taxation of the last contribution was secret, and is not to be known until the collection is enforced at the point of the bayonet.

"The National Guard has just begun the campaign. The insurgents appear daily at our posts, and the neighbouring places are attacked with unparalleled fury. We are in want of troops, and a great number of them, otherwise the colony will once more become a desert: for many people, fearing the prolongation of this disastrous war, are making preparations for quitting it."

Letters received in town yesterday from the American Agent at the Havanna, confirm the account respecting the exclusive privilege granted by the King of Spain to the Count Jaruco, for the introduction of 140,000 barrels of flour. It is further permitted, to be imported from the United States, but under Spanish colours. The house of Hernandez & Co. of the Havanna are the Count's agents in this business, and had advanced him a loan of 140,000 dollars and 100 negroes, in anticipation of the expected profits. Flour was at 14 dollars, and not expected to be lower, although there were about 21,000 barrels in port.

Some that had been introduced from Vera Cruz, had cost there 21 dollars.

The supreme Council of the Island had recommended the introduction of lumber from the United States; but the Governor and Intendant had not given their final consent; it was, however, confidently expected to take place in a few days.

NORFOLK, Oct.
Arrived the schr's Lark, Be-
6, in lat. 73, 40, spoke sch-
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NATCHEZ, Septem-
ber 28, arrived here last Monday
with a cargo of dry goods.
We have been favored with
an extract from her log book
June 30, sailed from Phil-
July 10, lat. 36, 23, long.
the ship Hope, of Nantucket,
Brazil, bound home; last

28, Arrived at the Havana
M. At about 4 P. M.
came on board, who informed
had put the captains of a ship
into prison, for coming too
from the fort. He permitted
some water.

31, In lat. 24, long. 43
Spanish brig from the Havana
New Orleans, standing back
departure, which informed
of Bowles's pirates was a
Bay of Apalache.

August 17, arrived at
17, Sailed for Natchez.
26, Near Baton Rouge
schooner Maria, of Baltimore.

Extract from a French publication.

THE ENGLISH ELECTORATE.
If it is true, as Rousseau
it is only during the time of
the people in a representative
enjoys its sovereignty, it is
on these occasions, the people
their sovereigns, is surrounded
and dangers. It is then
the possession of power, it
over to excesses, it is unjust
and most commonly rejects
the man of modest merit, to
dacious intriguer. The sp-
England holds out to us a
moment, makes us more str-
ver perceive the truth of
sions.

The King having, acc-
right which he derives from
dissolved the Parliament
were convoked to nominate
We in France can scarcely
of the general commotion w-
occurred throughout the
Votes were publicly request-
papers, for the different can-
sums of money were distribu-
feasts offered to the voraci-
an army of his adherents, the
often themselves warmly in
right which they had to the
and hence arose disputes, wh-
end in bloodshed.

Would a spectator of such
believe that a regulation, w-
force of a law, enacts that if
any, or any remuneration, is
promised to an elector, he
and he who accepts it, both
a fine of 500. sterlings, and
able of giving their votes,
any office in the town or cou-
crime has been committed?
the law adds, unless that, be-
convicted, they shall discover-
ly guilty with themselves; t-
their own guilt. For, whe-
general, the application of p-
comes impossible.

It has been said, that the
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by the Members of the forme-
they will almost all be re-

Alexandria Advertiser
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28.
In the adverti-
well Lee, for the sale of Je-
property, after the first plac-
ticed of twenty feet.

NORFOLK, Oct. 30.

Arrived the sch'r Lark, Capt. Walker, 8 days from Hamilton, Bermuda. Oct. 6, in lat. 73, 40, spoke sch'r Sally, Gay, 16 days from Charleston, bound to Baltimore; had lost his main boom and sundry articles on deck overboard.

NATCHEZ, September 16.

The schooner Nancy, captain Morris, arrived here last Monday from Philadelphia, with a cargo of dry goods.

We have been favored with the following extract from her log book.

June 30, sailed from Philadelphia.

July 10, lat. 36, 23, long. 70, 4, spoke the ship Hope, of Nantucket, from the Brazils, bound home; last from Petago.

28, Arrived at the Havanna at 11 A. M. At about 4 P. M. the governor came on board, who informed us that he had put the captains of a ship and a brig into prison, for coming too without leave from the fort. He permitted us to get some water.

31, In lat. 24, long. 48, 53, spoke a Spanish brig from the Havanna bound to New Orleans, standing back for a new departure, which informed us that one of Bowles's pirates was a cruising in the Bay of Apalache.

August 17, arrived at New Orleans, 17, Sailed for Natchez.

26, Near Baton-Rouge, Spoke the schooner Maria, of Baltimore.

Extract from a French periodical Publication.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

If it is true, as Rousseau alledges, that it is only during the time of elections that the people in a representative government enjoys its sovereignty, it is no less so that on these occasions, the people, like all other sovereigns, is surrounded with snares and dangers. It is then that, proud in the possession of power, it delivers itself over to excesses, it is unjust and insolent; and most commonly rejects or bears down the man of modest merit, to exalt the audacious intriguer. The spectacle which England holds out to us at the present moment, makes us more strongly than ever perceive the truth of these observations.

The King having, according to the right which he derives from the constitution, dissolved the Parliament, the electors were convoked to nominate a new one. We in France can scarcely form an idea of the general commotion which this news occasioned throughout the kingdom. Votes were publicly requested in the newspapers, for the different candidates; large sum of money were distributed, sumptuous feasts offered to the voracity of the electors; each candidate presented himself with an army of his adherents, their friends, and often themselves warmly maintained the right which they had to the preference; and hence arose disputes, which frequently end in bloodshed.

Would a spectator of such transactions believe that a regulation, which has the force of a law, enacts that if a sum of money, or any remuneration, has been given or promised to an elector, he who offers it, and he who accepts it, both equally incur a fine of 5000. sterling, and become incapable of giving their votes, or possessing any office in the town or county where the crime has been committed? It is true that the law adds, unless that, before they are convicted, they shall discover others equally guilty with themselves; this does away their own guilt. For, where the guilt is general, the application of punishment becomes impossible.

It has been said, that the English are well aware of the defects of these elections; but that out of respect for ancient usages, they are unwilling to introduce a better mode. But if abuses have entirely destroyed the ancient institution, it is no longer the law itself which they respect, it is only its phantom. Thanks, however, to the guineas liberally distributed by the Members of the former Parliament, they will almost all be reelected.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

In the advertisement in the first page of this day's paper, signed Ludwell Lee, for the sale of Jessie Taylor's property, after the first place where Pitt Street is mentioned, read, *seventy feet instead of twenty feet.*

Errata.—In the publication of the supplement to Mr. Wolcott's Address, which appeared in the Alexandria Advertiser of the 27th October, the following material error escaped us. In the 4th paragraph, speaking of the Navy expenditures, it is said, that "The committee reported the expenditures for the Navy Department, from the establishment of the department in 1798, to the 31st of March 1801, inclusively," &c. The word *inclusively* ought to be *exclusively*.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, of 7th September to a respectable merchant in Boston.

"We have little to add to what we had the pleasure to write to you on the 20th Aug. except that an order has just been published, prohibiting the entry of flour after the 1st January next. For the moment, this does not affect our prices much; but may be expected to cause the article to rise during the months of Nov. and Dec. It will also have a good effect upon the price of wheat during all the spring, and we think 1 3-4 to 1 7-8 per bushel, on board, may be counted upon. Our second crop of Indian Corn, far from turning out plentiful as the first, has almost entirely failed. The present price is from 3 4 to 7-8 of a dollar per bushel, on board, and we have no doubt that it will be from 1 to 1 1-2 from the month of January to that of May, or beginning of June; later than which it ought not to arrive. Fish will also be wanted: but the price depends entirely upon the quantity which may be brought from New England. Good Pipe Staves are in demand, and would command from 90 to 105 dollars per 1200."

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated Shelburne, (Nova-Scotia) Oct. 18, to the editor of the Salem Register.

"If the hue and cry is yet up respecting the detention & seizure of American vessels in the Rio de la Plata, the following information may possibly serve to abate its fury in some measure:

"Mr. George Ross, merchant, of this place, a few days ago received via Lisbon and London, a letter from his brother, Robert Ross, dated St. Catherines, a Portuguese port on the Brazil, March 1, 1802, advising him of his arrival there, in six weeks from the Cape of Good Hope, and in consequence of Montevideo, in the river Plata, having been declared a free port to all nations, he should not return to the Cape as he at first intended, but should proceed to Montevideo with his ship (an English) and procure either a freight, or purchase a cargo of tallow for London.

"This Mr. Robert Ross is esteemed the most intelligent man in Nova-Scotia; is master of the French & Spanish languages, for the latter has been the sworn interpreter at the Cape these two years past. If you have nothing later than the above from that quarter, please to give it to the public thro' your Register."

LOUISIANA—AGAIN.
Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated October 1.

"This port will continue open to Americans until the publication of the Peace, which is not expected to take place shortly, such is the continual delay attending our public affairs. We had an arrival from Spain yesterday, but not a word officially, relative to our Frenchification. Private letters now state positively that the Republicans are coming; and even go so far as to assure us that we shall receive no previous advice of the change."

We understand that an alteration has lately been made in the naval uniform of our midshipmen, not corresponding with the republican simplicity or boasted economy of our government. The boys are to wear gold laced coats, cocked hats, and bangers, at least as long as those worn by Bonaparte's life guard. Would it not have been paying an higher compliment to our worthy ally, to have adopted his uniform altogether? [Phila. pap.]

Paine was yesterday arrested for a debt of fifty guineas, lent him when poor, destitute and imprisoned in Paris. It appears that a short time previous to this a noble's embarking for America, his liberal benefactor, called upon him, knowing he had from some quarter received considerable sums of money, and requested payment. Paine not only at first plead his incapacity of making the return, but finally denied having ever borrowed any such sum on his own account—adding to his other jacobin

virtues, that of INGRATITUDE! We have not understood who became his security—but should he be distressed, it is recommended to his affectionate friend at Washington, to apply to the collector of Richmond or some other collector, for the amount, which, as it has never been lodged in the treasury, is at the president's disposal, and can as constitutionally be appropriated by him to the relief of Paine as of Callendar. Squire Lincoln can have no objection to such assistance to a fellow abuser of the Clergy.

(Balt. Fed. Gaz.)

ETYMOLOGICAL.

The Jacobin Gazettees seem of late resolved to go by book, and, therefore, they quote, unmercifully, from their *deep reading in the Dictionary*, what is Aristocracy, and Democracy, and a Republic. The learning that is thus poured into their small noddles must, if it be more than a jill, run out, for there is no such thing as making a pint bottle hold a quart. To assist our brother DUANE with a drop of learning, as much as he can take at once, we recommend to him, this historical fact, as a curious topic among the antiquities of Gloucestershire; that the noble and privileged order among the Romans was called *patri-cian*. By the strange revolution of time, the term *Patri-cian*, after implying office and rank, was assumed by the vanity of the common people as a surname. Instead of the latin appellation *PATRICIUS*, belonging uniformly to some great man, as *AETIUS*, the *Patri-cian*, who commanded the armies of *VALENTINIA* the 3d, and who was the great antagonist of *ATTILLA*, the King of the Huns, it happened, ten to one, that some poor wandering Plebian, with a pack at his back, was called *PATRICIUS*. Hence it was, that St. PATRICIUS, or St. PATRICK, whose head was cut off in France, swam over to Ireland, carrying his own head, do you see Mr. Duane, in his teeth, and there, as every body knows, he peopled all Ireland with his own hards. He was their famous apostle, and left such a great reputation behind him, that every Irishman ever since is proud of being called the son of St. PATRICK. Hence it is, that the name of *PATRICIUS*, or *PATRICK*, or *PADDY*, has become so common in Ireland.

As DUANE treads so reverently on the ground of etymology, we foresee a difficulty in his learning and logic. Demos does not, he says, mean *demn*, nor, as it is maliciously pretended, *Democracy*, but good wholesome knock me down *Democracy*, but, if *PATRICK* means *PATRICIAN*, that is aristocracy, and a foul spot and blemish in the glory of our imported *Patrician Patriots*. But they, dear nobies, are not to blame for what these aristocratic book-makers have put into print, so long too before they were born, without letting them know almost or quite nothing at all at all about it, and the Naturalization Law, moreover, provides, that the new citizen shall renounce his *zo-bility*.

We do not, therefore, think DUANE's case will be so very hard for him to make out, if he will but let his *Dictionary* alone, and stick to the *Law* that the *Patrician SMILEY* has made to encourage "oppressed humanity" to break jail, and take refuge here.

(Palladium.)

It is a rule of sound policy as well as of true morality "never to do evil that good may come of it," since in all instances the "measure we mete to others will necessarily be "meted to us again." Widely variant from this rule is the ruling maxim of the followers of Weishaupt. With Philosophers of the new school "the means always justify the end." Under the influence of this mischievous principle it was, that all the horrors of the French Revolution were perpetrated. Heaven forbid this jacobinical maxim should ever obtain currency in America; yet that, to a certain degree, it has obtained in *practice*, is evident from recent incidents, as well as from some of a remoter date. To what principle but this can we trace the flanders that were uttered and circulated against the first President of the United States? And from what, but the love of power and emolument, without regard to the means by which they are obtained, have sprung the efforts against the Christian Religion, and the calumnies against its ministers, that are made or propagated by a certain class of people among us?

The same principle also it is, that has decided the event of the late election for

Member of Congress in Delaware. Had true policy, law or equity, been observed, we have a right to conclude, that the fate of that election would have been favorable to the federal candidate. To admit a band of *newly imported patriots* to decide an election of the utmost importance to the honor of the United States, and to the national interest, may suit the *present views* of the party in power. To effect the removal of a man from the national legislature, whose talents and knowledge render him a formidable adversary to schemes of little, partial or ruinous policy, may seem, with *party politicians*, to justify *any means* calculated to effect so desirable an *end*; but to the *real American—the honest patriot*, this precedent will be regarded as a melancholy departure from true policy and the national interest. So jealous were the ancient Athenians of the right of suffrage, that they punished with *Death* any attempt by an alien to exercise it.

But our American politicians of the *new school*, with views widely different from those which their *chief* entertained when he wrote the "Notes on Virginia," now think it *safe* and *expedient* to make *citizens* by the *gross*, provided it will serve their *present purposes*. Yet what a clamor have we heard for years past about *British influence*, because persons of property and character from Great-Britain, who had, by a legal term of residence, become *entitled* to, were permitted to *enjoy* the right of *citizens*—and what a clamor should we again hear, (and very justly) were the *lex talionis* (the law of retaliation) exercised on the citizens of Delaware. If a body of *foreigners*, well disposed toward the federal interest, were suddenly converted into *American citizens*, for electioneering purposes, when should we see an end of the reproaches on the federal interest, which such a measure would produce. Yet with what complacency do the Jeffersonian party enjoy the triumph which they have gained in Delaware, by means which law, principle and policy, equally condemn.

Let them then enjoy their triumph—it will probably be of short duration. The period of another election will soon return, when probably *cargoes of fresh imported Irish patriotism* may not be at hand to turn the balance against *federal integrity*.

(Com. Adv.)

FASHION.

The cold weather has begun to make an extraordinary change in the dress of the ladies of *haut ton*—a *ippet* or two appeared yesterday, and some females, in defiance of fashion had actually made to their dress the addition of—a *petticoat*!

Public Sale.

To-Morrow, at 10 o'Clock A. M. will be sold, at the Vendue Bore, for the benefit of the underwriters,

I. W. 1 bale of white Flannels,

2 bales of Hempen Roles,

I. I. 2 bales Oznaburgs,

R. T. H. 5 casks of Nails.

Damaged on board the brig *Industry*, Capt. M'Kenzie, from London.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Nov. 8.

Just received, and for SALE by HENRY K. MAY & CO.

Corner of King & Union streets,

5 pipes 4th proof FRENCH

BRANDY,

8 hds. and } N. England Rum.

6 barrels, } Nov. 8. d6t

Wanted to Hire immediately, A WOMAN to do the Cooking and Washing of a small Family. Apply to the Printer.

Nov. 8.

eo3t

THOMAS SIMMS,
Has received by the brigs *Neptune* and *Active*,

Fresh Oranges, by the box,

Do. Lemons, do.

Soft shelled Almonds, by the frail,

Filberts by the frail,

Sweet Oil by the bottle.

He has also for Sale,

Best Derry Mustard, by the bottle,

Dipt and mould Candles, by the box,

Loaf and brown Singar,

Olives, Anchovies and Capers, by the bottle,

English Walnuts.

Best Spanish Sgars,

Raisins by the jar,

Coffee, by the bag,

Likewise, a quantity of best

NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE, a general Assortment of GROCERIES, and a few hundred Bushels of excellent POTATOES.

JAMES WILSON,
Has received, by the Industry, from London, an extensive Assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which will be offered for Sale immediately, by the piece or package.
Also, by the above Vessel,
Seven pipes and 18 hds. genuine old
Port Wine, two years in bottles.
Nov. 1.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Farm of the Subscriber, in Frederick County, near Berry's Ferry, on Monday, the 11th inst. a small black fellow named MICH. He is about five feet five or six inches high, has a very short face; his front teeth stand uneven and point out; he has large ankles, and a fresh scar on the inside of one of his legs just above the ankle. He had on when he went away, an old brown coat, a striped silk waistcoat, a pair of blue cloth pantaloons, edged with red, a low crowned hat, with a narrow rim. Whoever lodges the above described Slave in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive Ten Dollars, or Twenty Dollars on delivering him to me, in Frederick county.

THOMAS MASSIE.

Oct. 20.

William Hartthorne,
At his Store, on col. H'ps Wharf, has
for Sale,

Pennsylvania & Swedish barr
Iron,

Philadelphia Lump and loaf Sugar by
the hhd. or barrel,

Brown Sugar of the first quality, by
the barrel or hhd.

Fine Salt, in tacks,

Coarse Salt by the bushel,

Old Corn, Tar,

Praffer of Paris, by the bushel,

James River Coal,

Tobacco, in kegs,

Hay in bundles, about 200 each,

A few Lots in good situations on Fair-

fax, Wilk., Prince and Washington streets,

Sale or Rent.—Also for Sale, a three

story Brick House, on King near Fairfax

street, a very good stand for business.

10th Mo. 11th, 1802.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Have received and for Sale,

220 pieces Bandanna Hand-

kerchiefs.

50 do. Ruffia Sheetings,

20 bales Cotton,

40 barrels and 10 hds. Muscovado Sugars,

50 boxes brown Soap,

50 do. Caltine do.

50 do. Candles,

50 do. Chocolate,

2 hds. Loaf Sugars,

7 hds. Antigua Rum,

5 hds. clear Flax,

1 ton Rhode-Island Cheese,

7 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,

A few pipes and half pipes of Vidona Wines,

of superior quality,

Hyfon, Young Hyfon, Imperial and Hyfon

skin Pcs.,

100 reams Wrapping Paper,

200 do. Writing Paper,

A handsome assortment of Prints and Irish

Linens—a large quantity of Bed-Cords and

Plough Lines.

They have to RENT,

The WAREHOUSE lately occupied by

Mr. John Janney, adjoining their Brick Store,

and a comfortable Dwelling House on Prince

street, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Mathews

For particulars enquire as above.

October 15.

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store,

corner of Prince and Union streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,

10 do. 4th proof Brandy,

3 do. New-England Rum,

2 do. Holland Gin,

3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,

3 Kegs Annized Cordial,

14 boxes Lip Candles,

Cugar in hds. and barrels,

Coffee and Pepper in bags,

Hyfonkin and Souchong Tea,

Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,

Men's coarse and fine Shoes,

Womens' Mococco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, con-

sisting of Mammodes, Emettes, Guzzinahs,

Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicos, and a few

pieces China and Linen Hankerchiefs, and a few

Ducks. A large quantity of RED SOAL-

LBATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best

brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Oct. 21.

JACOB HOFFMAN,

Has received, by the Ships Brutus and Fe-

licity from Liverpool,

The greatest part of his

FALL GOODS,

The remainder he expects by the brig

Industry from London.

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
OFFERS her grateful acknowledgement
to the citizens of Alexandria and the public generally, for the many favors conferred on her in the line of her profession, since her short residence among them, and informs them that she proposes returning to Philadelphia in about two weeks; until her removal she will be happy in executing any orders they may think proper to honor her with.
She has on hand and will sell at reduced prices,

A large and elegant assortment of Prints, Looking-Glasses, & GIRANDOLES.

Oct. 29.

NOTICE.

The LAND advertised for sale by me on the 1st of October last past, is unavoidably postponed until the second Monday in November next, when it will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

GEORGE CHAPMAN.

Oct. 16.

TO LET,

A THREE-STORY
BRICK HOUSE,

On Prince, between Fairfax and Union
Streets, adjoining the Store of William
Hodgson. Apply to

JOHN HARPER.

October 6.

In the matter of Isaac Kell, a

BANKRUPT.

ALL persons indebted to the said
Bankrupt or who have any of his effects
in their possession, are hereby required
to pay and deliver the same forthwith
to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed
Assignee of the said Bankrupt's Estate.

JOHN M'IVER, Assignee.

Nov. 2.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the
District of Columbia, as soon as
he can close his outstanding
concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM
adjoining the Great Falls of Potowmack, on which
is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent
Meadow.—Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60
feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron
House, situated on the Canal made by the
Potowmack Company, and the right of cutting the
wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoin-

ing—much of this wood is convenient to the
river, and may be readily transported to George-

Town, the Federal City, or this place. The
other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven

hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoin-

ing the lands of the United States, at Keep

Trice Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than

half of it is in wood, and the remainder good

farming land. The other five-eighths may also

be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36

acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria

And adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar

posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick

DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a

brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent

water.—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold

either in its present state, or finished as may suit

the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the

new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson,

and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the

river Potowmack; and, also, the division of the said

wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet

street.

An undivided half of a LOT

in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen

street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms,

which will be liberal both as to price and credit

apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17.

COTTON & STEWART

Have just received a large and general as-

sortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS

For 1803.

With a general assortment of

Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,

Which they offer wholesale or retail to

the public at very reduced prices.

October 12.

CHARLES F. GRETTER,

Tailor & Habit-Maker,

MOST respectfully informs his friends

and the public, that he has com-

menced business in Royal street, next door

to Mr. Mott's Tavern, where he deter-

mines that his attention and assiduity shall

merit a share of that patronage which he

most earnestly solicits, and which shall be

executed with fidelity, neatness and dis-

patch.

Nov. 1.

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To be LET,

For one or more Years,

THE house now in the tenure of Mr.

Thomas Clagett, situated on Queen street

near Washington street, and opposite Mr.

John Wiss's new house, the situation is

high and healthy.—For terms apply to